



# **Natural Gas Annual Gas Pipeline Safety Seminar**

*October 29, 2008*





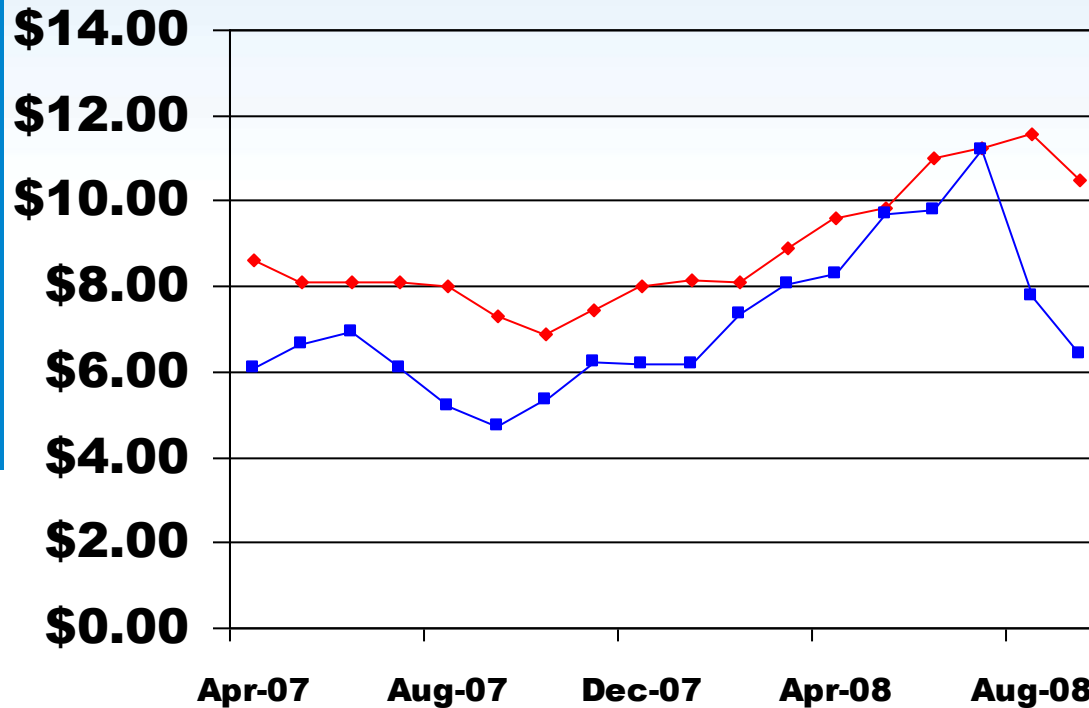
**Are you prepared for one wild ride this winter....?**



# Where does natural gas come from?



# How can I save money?



Most marketers offer index plus or fixed price contracts.

◆ **KGS COGR**  
■ **Southern Star Index**

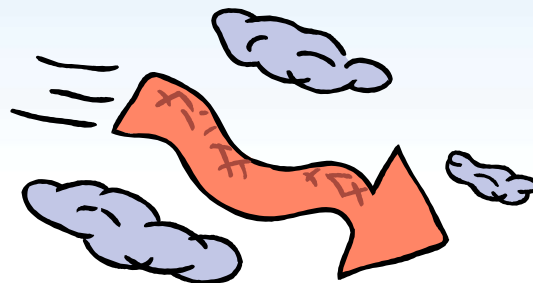
Avg COGR = \$8.86  
Avg Index = \$7.12  
Difference = \$1.74

# **Gas Supply and the Winter Outlook**

# What is the price of gas these days?

## In 2007...

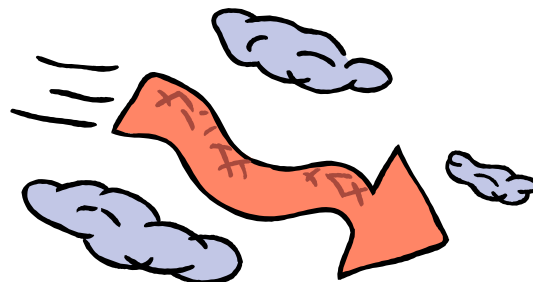
- Summer was warmer than normal
- Few actual hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico
- Record high storage levels
- Prices dropped



Sept 2007  
Index \$4.75

## In 2008...

- Summer was cooler
- Index prices peaked at \$11.20/mcf in July
- Minimal hurricane damage or disruptions
- Currently storage levels are above average but lower than last year
- Prices continue to retreat



Sept 2008  
Index \$6.41

# Why are energy prices so volatile?

- Unprecedented commodity values
- U.S. dollar weakness
- Unstable financial markets
- Emerging economies
- Political instability in energy supply nations
- Climate change agenda – pricing of carbon
- All links in the supply chain are tight
- Increasing need to invest in infrastructure

# What factors influence the price of gas?

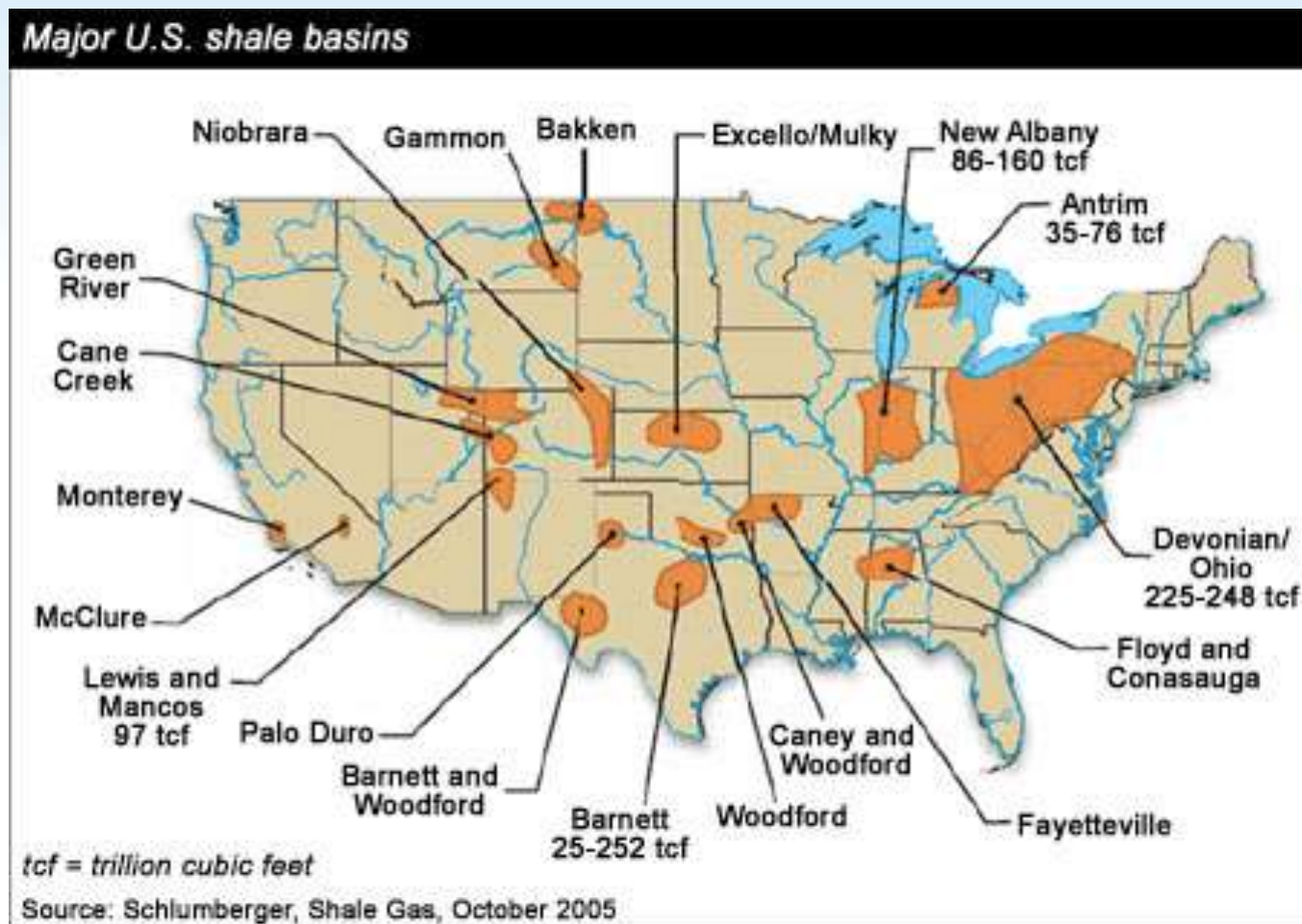
- Long-term
  - Supply and demand could remain tight
  - Major U.S. shale basins gas and Rocky Mountain finds are increasing production
- Short-term
  - Weather (abnormal temperatures and hurricanes)
  - Storage levels
  - Oil prices (tend to set a floor for natural gas prices)



# How much new gas will we need in the future?

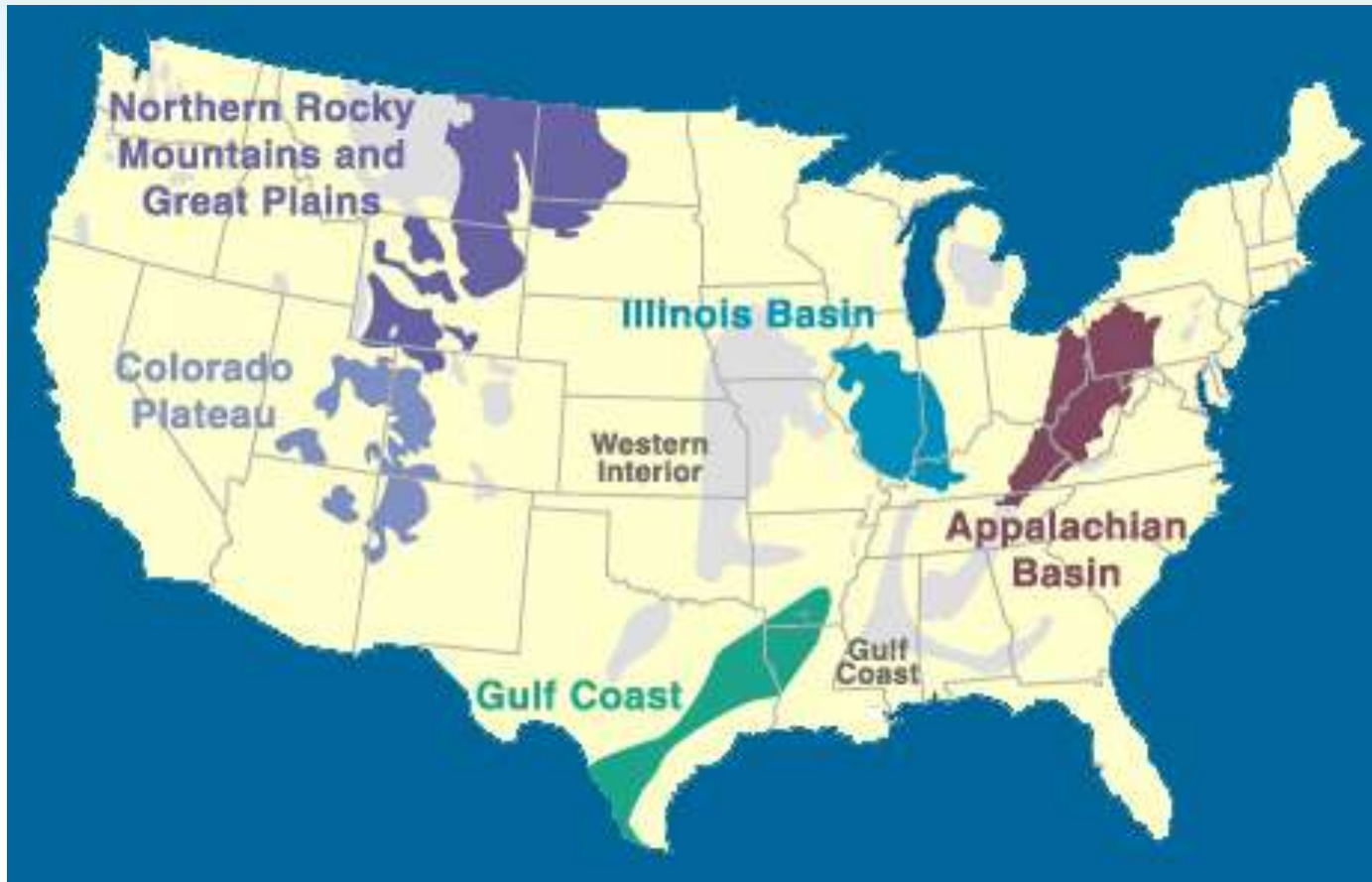
- U.S. Demand Forecast (EIA June 2008) :
  - 2005: 22.0 TCF
  - 2008: 23.1
  - 2010: 23.2
  - 2020: 23.3
- Steady increases in use for the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors will be offset by a decrease in the use of natural gas for electric generation which is extremely price sensitive

# Where are we finding new gas?



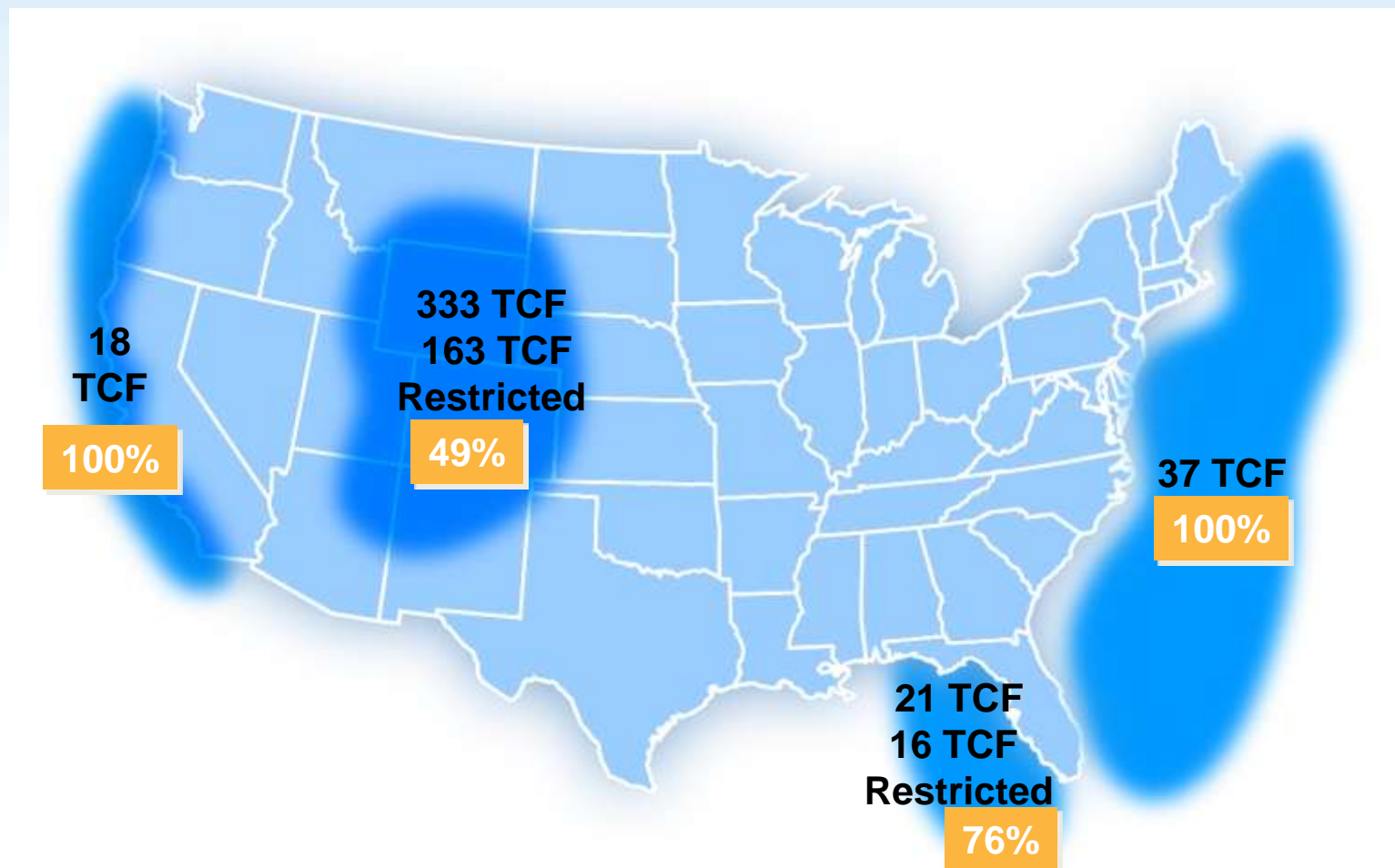
# Where are we finding new gas?

## US Coal Bed Methane Resources



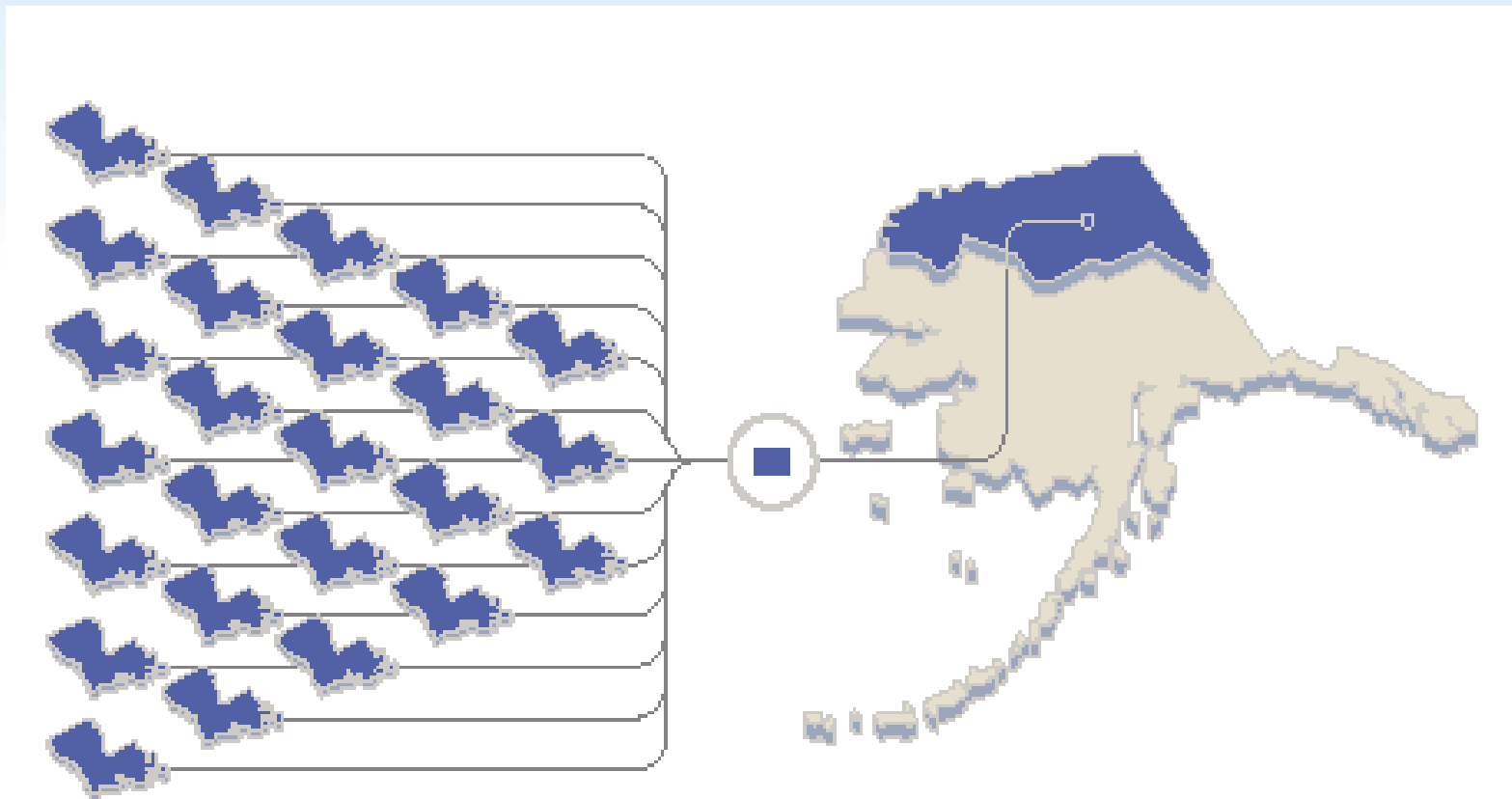
Power River Basin reserve estimates of 20-30 Tcf

# Are there restricted drilling areas?



Resource estimates from *Potential Gas Committee*, Colorado School of Mines, December 31, 2006 and *Minerals Management Service*. Intermountain west includes estimate of gas reserves from *Energy Information Administration*, U.S. DOE. Of 163 trillion cubic feet (TCF) noted as restricted, 50 TCF closed to development and 113 TCF available with seasonal and other restrictions.

# What about Alaska?



**25** years of production from onshore **Louisiana** is equivalent to proved gas reserves on the **North Slope of Alaska** alone.



# What about Alaska?

- Up to 35 TCF of existing gas discoveries on the North Slope and 200 TCF in recoverable on shore gas reserves (10 year supply for the total US)
- Alaska Gasline Inducement Act passed in March 2007
  - State license granted to TransCanada (TC Alaska)
  - FERC granted a request for a pre-filing application to BP and ConocoPhillips (Denali)
  - Most agree that only one project will be built
- Approval and completion of the \$30 billion project is still many years away

# What is going on with LNG?



- LNG is natural gas that has been transformed from its gaseous state into liquid form ( $-260^{\circ}\text{ F}$ )
- World-wide LNG volumes growing each year  
- 2008 projected increase of 11%
- Japan, South Korea, and Spain have purchased 69% of 2008 LNG shipments
- U.S. re-gasification capacity of 9.6 Bcf/d is only operating at 17% since October 2007

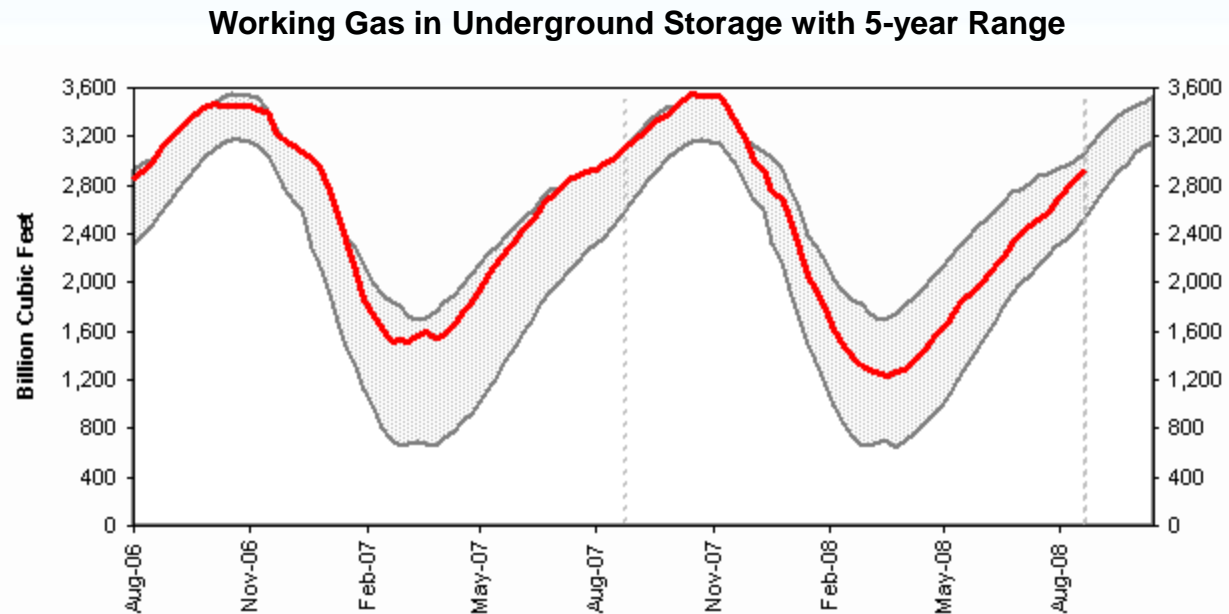
# What is the weather forecast for this winter?

- WeatherBank, Inc says the 90-day temperature outlook is normal
- The NOAA January through March forecast is for above normal temperatures and average precipitation
- The Farmers Almanac says we are due for a “NUMBING” cold winter



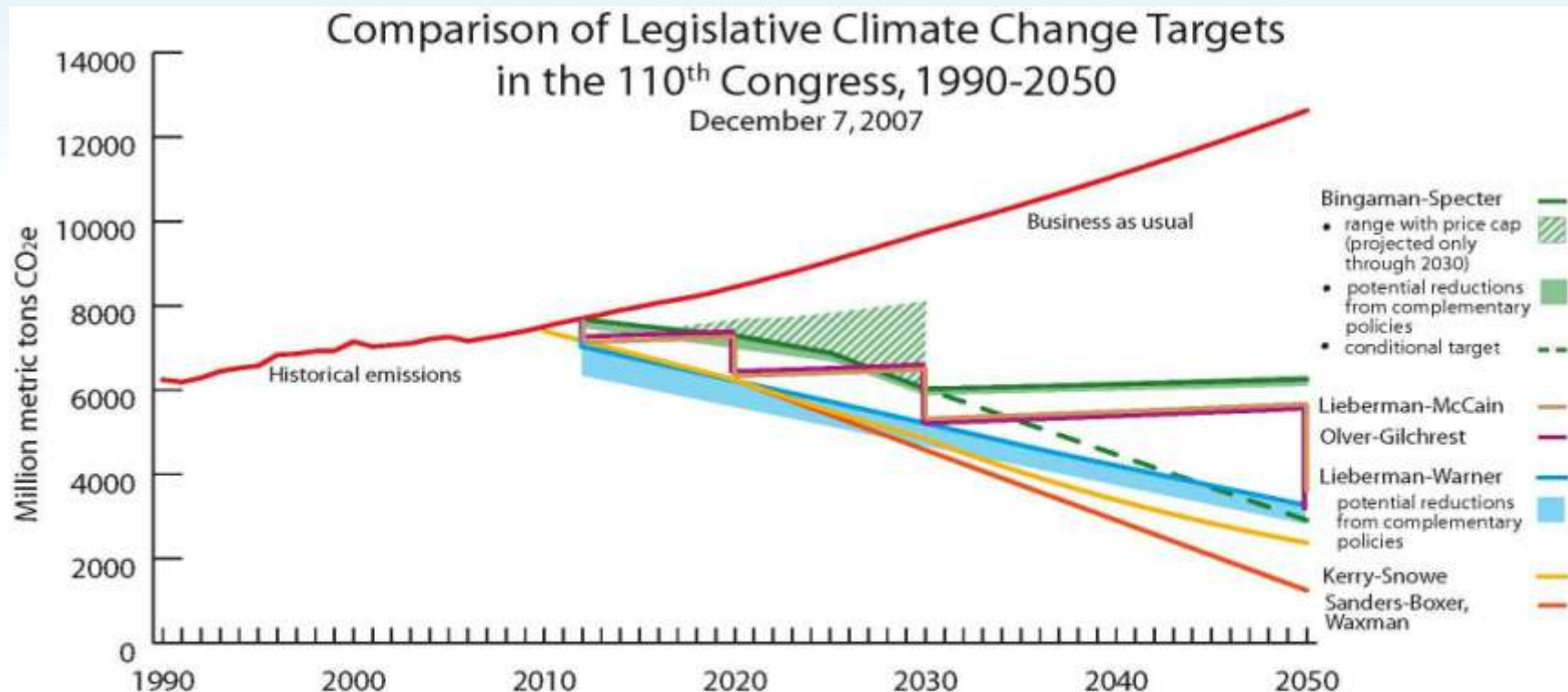
# Where are we on storage for this winter?

- Winter 2007-08 was average
- By September 2008, storage was less than last year but above the 5-yr average
- Returning gulf production could result in 100 Bcf weekly injections for the remainder of the injection season



Source: EIA

# What's climate change legislation?



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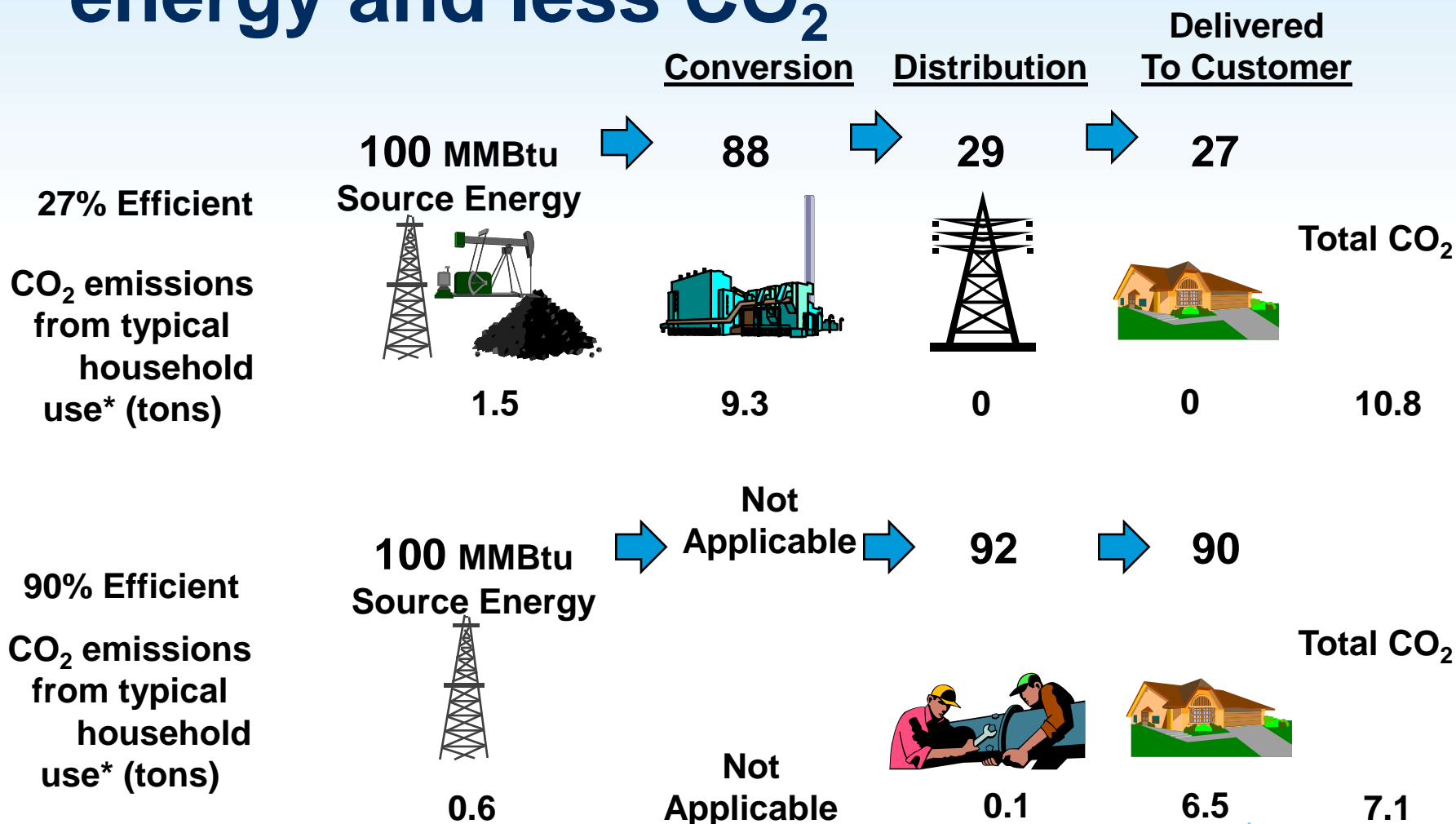
For a full discussion of underlying methodology, assumptions and references, please see <http://www.wri.org/usclimatetargets>. WRI does not endorse any of these bills. This analysis is intended to fairly and accurately compare explicit carbon caps in Congressional climate proposals and uses underlying data that may differ from other analyses. Data post-2030 may be derived from extrapolation of EIA projections.



# What's climate change legislation?

- Most versions are based on “cap-and-trade” models
- Covered facilities must submit **emissions credits** for each ton of carbon they emit
- The amount of credits decreases over time
- A 70% decrease in carbon dioxide by 2050
- Coal would be impacted more than natural gas (Kansas electric production is 70% coal-fired)

# Natural gas delivers more energy and less CO<sub>2</sub>



# What's this Pickens Plan?

- Private industry would fund the installation of thousands of wind turbines in the Midwest wind corridor
- Public funding of an electric transmission super highway to move power to the population centers of the U.S.
- Natural gas for electric generation displaced by wind would be used to fuel thousands of CNG vehicles and reduce our dependence on imported oil

# Will we have natural gas long term?

- We have 100-150 years of natural gas reserves
- Higher prices tend to slow the growth in demand
- More rigs and better production technologies
- Production from shale basins and coal bed methane are impressive
- Pipeline projects are attracting capital
- Reduced drilling restrictions would increase access to federal acreage

**We will have gas and demand will be met!**

# Thank You!!

## Your Questions